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CHITTY ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES, CHEQUES ON BANKERS, BANKERS' CASH NOTES AND BANK NOTES, with references to the Law of Scotland, France and America. The Tenth Edition. By JOHN A. RUSSELL, LL. B., and DAVID MACLACHLAN, M. A., Barristers-at-Law. London: Sweet.

A tenth edition is its own advertisement, and a mere announcement of the fact is often the best notice which could be taken of it. But there are special features in *this* tenth edition, which demand for it more than common attention from the legal journalist.

It is really a new edition. The editors have not been content with noting up a few new cases; they have rewritten the greater portion of the work. This is a great and rare achievement, and deserves to be recorded as a commendable incident in legal literature. They have, in fact, produced almost a new work, touching upon subjects not noticed at all in former editions, and treating at greatly increased length of others before but slightly noticed. A whole chapter has been added on the jurisdiction of courts of equity in regard to bills and notes. The plan of this book as now arranged, is very complete.

THE PRINCIPLES OF NATURAL AND POLITIC LAW. By J. J. BURLAMAQUI, Counsellor of State, and Professor of Natural and Civil Law, at Geneva. From the seventh London Edition. Columbus, Ohio: Joseph H. Riley & Company. Philadelphia; J. B. Lippincott & Company. 1859; pp. 283.

We have received a new American edition of Burlamaqui's treatise on Natural and Politic Law. The work is, with some slight modifications, a republication of Nugent's very good English translation. Most former editions of this celebrated book have been of indifferent merit; the present seems complete and desirable; the integrity of the original, with some unimportant exceptions, being strictly preserved. The work commends itself for practicability of sentiment, force of argument, and beauty of expression.

Burlamaqui was a writer of the most humanely moral principles, and his labors are deservedly held in high esteem. His method has nothing of the scholastic turn. Instead of starting new difficulties, he prevents them, by the method of stating his propositions; instead of disputing, he reconciles. Far from pursuing any idle or too subtle ideas, he follows nature, step by step, and derives his arguments from sense and experience. He unfolds his thoughts with perspicuity, in a plain, clear, and agreeable style. We can safely commend it to the perusal of the student, knowing that it cannot fail to both interest and instruct him.